

[September 15th, 1896,

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,097 of
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

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COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Accumulated Funds £8,250,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.

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Reserve fund £670,355

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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY
Established 1886Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTDCapital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751
Uncalled capital £2,400,751Agent: P. E. Scammon's,
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ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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LIMITED.

Representatives U.S.A.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD., London

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A constant supply of best steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always in hand. Prices delivered at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

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Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J.
B. White & Brothers, London, England.Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the
United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and
Consignees.

Table Address: AGUA-RIO.

CONSOLIDATED
DENTAL MFG. CO.
NEW YORK.Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth,
Instruments, filling materials, etc.
Guaranteed as good as the best,
at lower prices. Get a sample set of
teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Brazil.

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W. & B. DOUGLAS
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic
rams, pump chain, garden
engines, Yard hydrants, street
washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil,

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WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PELLER & Co., Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REINY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 89.

Frank & Co.,
advise their numerous friends and patrons that they have
opened a department for English Tailoring, having contracted
for that purpose an experienced cutter from London

No. 38, RUA DO ROSARIO

Galeria Gonçalves

Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses,
engravings, telegraphs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chromes,
and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.Receives every month silk-peluchs of different colors for
pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings,
painted cloth, drawing and transparent papers: also paint-
er's colors in tubes for quinque & aquarelles, complete draw-
ing utensils, etc., directly from Europe.

Sells at lowest prices.

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.

908, RUA DO CATETE,

opposite Rua Pinheiros

Telephone No. 3262.

N.B.—Special deposit of the famous Vouga chromes.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make
translations from English to this language and vice versa.

Office: 66, Assembleia, hours from 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to

3 p.m.

SITUATION WANTED

Young Englishman speaking and writing
Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as
clerk, has several years experience in Rio
shipping and stevedoring business. Best of
References.Address N. D. J.
this Office.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary a Ball
will be held at the Club on the 26th Inst. For
Invitations members will please apply toH. W. Stacey,
1st Secretary,
Rio de Janeiro 12th September 1896.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

A Smoking Concert will be given on
Saturday 10th Inst., to which all members
are invited.

Rio de Janeiro 12th September 1896

H. W. Stacey,
Hon. Sec.

PETROPOLIS

To let a comfortable house, with garden, in fashionable
part.

Apply to O. P., this paper.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The bakers and cigarmakers in Lima, Peru,
have gone out on a strike for an increase of 50 per
cent in pay.It was announced that the names of President
Erazuriz's cabinet would be announced in the
Chilian congress yesterday.A telegram from Lima of the 12th inst. says
that the Peruvian senate has approved a project
granting to foreigners the right of suffrage in
municipal elections.The Chilian press is promoting a popular
meeting to ask the government to send a large
squadron to Rio de Janeiro. It might have been
foreseen that the visit of the Argentines would
have found an echo on the other side of the
Andes.The reported alliance between Brazil and Argentina
and the comments of the Argentine press
on the Italian question, have stirred up the Chilians
from the very bottom. They claim that Chili is
the true friend and ally of Brazil, they call for an
American alliance against the aggressions of European
powers and they are holding meetings all
over the country to demonstrate their sympathy
for Brazil. Of course their jealousy of Argentina
will lead them to extremes.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The now celebrated Chinese Envoy is thus described in a London paper:

His personal appearance is, as is well known,
distinctly imposing. It is not merely on account of
his height, well over six feet without the additional
advantage given by the cotton sole of the Chinese boot,
that he would be deemed a man out of the common.
His attitudes are dignified and natural. The hand, concealed as he generally keeps it in the loose sleeves of his jacket, except
when he takes it out to admire the very brilliant
diamond ring he wears on the finger of his left hand, is well formed, and with much prehensile power, and above all things worthy of note,
is the fact that the nails not only of the great
viceroy, but of all the members of his staff are cut as
short as our own. That little practical reform may
be the commencement of far more important
measures and it is at least some evidence that one
section of Chinese society has broken with tradition.
During an interview the viceroy smokes,
his pipe being replenished by a silent attendant,
and sometimes he varies it with a long cigarette in
a holder. I believe he takes the length of an interview
by the number of pipes he has to take, and that a sign of dismissal is his stopping smoking.
The viceroy's eye is larger and rounder than
most of his countrymen, and is consequently more
like a European's. Its hue is as nearly as possible
the hazel of many English men and women,
and the gleam in it is most genial, and at times
almost merry. Although he does not speak English,
rumour says that he has some slight knowledge
of it sufficient at least to distinguish between the
negative and the affirmative, but in his own
tongue he talks with extraordinary clearness and
emphasis. The words are strange to one who is
not a Sinologue; in fact, a listener behind a screen
could not tell the difference between Li speaking
Chinese and an Englishman declaiming unmeaning
sounds with the requisite fluency. This was not
the only point of similarity that struck me between the
Chinese and ourselves. Notwithstanding their
dress and their way of wearing their hair they are
far more like Englishmen than any nation of India
that I have ever met. Their physique is much
neater out own than any other easterns, the shape
of their hands shows power, their movements are
active, and there is not a trace of physical or mental
decay about them. If there are drawbacks that
qualify these natural advantages they are a want of
seriousness and a mercurial temperament too easily
satisfied with present comfort to submit to
the necessary sacrifices to provide for the future
security of an empire which has never yet been
properly conquered, for when subdued it has
speedily assimilated the conqueror to its own
ancient usages and materialistic propensities.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician.
Offices: 95, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.

No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rue Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Senhora do Rosário No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. DAGGIVY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Sendo No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUHELO.—234
Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services
Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 to 8 p.m.
FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary
School in the church building.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room.

35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LUSUV, Missioner.
Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over
clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at
No. 15, rua Theophilo Ottoni.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96,
Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor: W. J. LUSUV, Missioner.
Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over
clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at
No. 15, rua Theophilo Ottoni. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.It is said that the largest kitchen in the world
is in that mammoth Parisian store, the Bon Marché,
which has 4,000 employees. The smallest kettle
contains 100 quarts, and the largest 500. Each
of the fifty roasting pans is big enough for 300
onions. Every dish for baking potatoes holds 225
lbs. When omelettes are on the bill of fare 78,000
eggs are used at once. For cooking alone 60
cooks and one hundred assistants are always at the
ranges.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON,

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,
LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,
PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG,
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,
GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direkto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:
Germany..... Direction der Direkto Gesellschaft, Berlin;
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and corresponds.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London;
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London;
Union Bank of London, Limited, London;
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches;
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris & Co., Paris;
Lazard Frères & C. P., Paris;
André Neuville & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponds.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Boettiger-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.**

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Guido Beluzzioghi and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors.

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO.

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUARU.

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messes. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And to all the principal cities of Brazil.

SOME PECULIAR RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

One of the most curious rivers that have come to the knowledge of men is the Webbe Shebeyl of Eastern Africa, a deep and rapid stream, abounding in strange fish and ferocious crocodiles. Although it flows for hundreds of miles through fertile lands, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A short distance north of the equator the river is lost in a desert region a few miles from the Indian ocean.

Some of the more recent explorers of Alaska and British America claim that the Mississippi can no longer be regarded as the largest river on the North American continent. This distinction is claimed for the great Yukon river. According to Ivan Petroff, who spent over two years in Alaska collecting materials for the last census, the Yukon empties into Norton Sound about one-third more water than the Mississippi pours into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yukon basin comprises the larger part of Northern Alaska, and 600 miles from its mouth the river is a mile in width. Many centuries before it was discovered by white men it very likely served as the water highway into the interior for tribes whom we believe to have crossed from Asia to the American continent. The Yukon river is over 2,000 miles in length.

Travelers report that in Algeria there exists a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into ink. It is formed

by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes large quantities of the galic acid. Letters have been written with the natural compound of iron and gallic acid, which forms this small, yet wonderful stream. The Rio de Vinagre in Colombia is a stream the waters of which, by admixture with sulphuric acid, become so sour that the river has been appropriately named the Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar river.

The Orange or Gariep river, in Southern Africa, rises in the mountains which separate Natal from the Orange Free State. The length of this stream is 1,000 miles. Its banks abound in various valuable woods, and around it are found rich copper ones. In this stream are many varieties of fish which are found until the river passes through a rocky region containing copper, below which the water is said to be poisonous, almost instantly killing the fish that venture near it. Another remarkable river is the Indus, a great stream in Hindustan. It rises in Tibet, and its course is a wonderful one. On reaching the Sussi, its most northern point, it turns southward, losing itself in the hills, and disappears at Takot in Kohistan. The Indus is 1,700 miles in length. After receiving the waters of many tributaries its channel grows narrow, and here it divides into many channels, some of which never return to the parent stream. It abounds in fish and crocodiles. That classical river, the Ganges, is erratic in its course, like the Hoang Ho. It is prominent both in the religion and geography of India. It varies not only from season to season, but from year to year, and frequently exchanges old passages for new ones. It has been said that the Ganges delivers into the sea every year 543,000,000 tons of mud, sand and other solid matter. —Philadelphia Press.

From the *Moscow Times*, Sept. 3.

want as certain classes in our own country are afflicted with, but free from wants of the actual necessities of life. Millions of them never know what it is to wear a pair of shoes or sleep in a bed, and their entire housekeeping outfit with their wearing apparel included would not be worth five dollars of our money. * * * It is true that Mexico is making progress, but there is no comparison to be made between the toiling millions in the United States and those of Mexico.

"The business men of Mexico, outside of the mine owners, are not in favor of silver, and were it possible for them to change to tomorrow to a gold basis it would be done. My experience there under a free-silver régime showed me that the people are poorly paid, poorly clothed, poorly housed and poorly educated. Of course I am speaking of the masses. We would rapidly degenerate to the same condition as soon as the purchasing power of our dollar was cut in two. We would not only suffer from the depreciation, as they do, but we would suffer from an equally as great a curse—Inflation. You can readily understand that the purchasing power of the dollar changing from day to day, wavering in its decline it is true, but gradually down, makes all business ventures that have a future settlement as a part of the transaction, very unsafe and very hazardous."

Conditions in Mexico are truly of a kind to tempt sober-minded citizens of the great republic to change from the existing gold standard to a silver basis for their currency.

From the *Moscow Times*, Sept. 3.**THE FOREIGN DEBT OF URUGUAY.**

Our labors contemporaneous the *Telegrafo Marítimo* has recently published a very complete statement of the debt of this republic, brought up to the date July 1 of the present year, the accuracy of which it guarantees, and which, indeed, has since been accepted by the official organ. We cannot undertake to reproduce in their original form the rather elaborate and complicated tables of our contemporary, but we can give the more important results, interpolating such remarks as may be necessary.

The total debt of the republic in circulation stood as follows on the dates named, (cents omitted throughout):—

July 1, 1895... \$ 105,403,947
Jan. 1, 1896... 105,182,535
July 1, 1896... 118,479,723

It will be seen from this that in the present year the public debt has been increased by some 13 million dollars. This increase is composed as follows—\$105,403,947 corresponding to the National Bank liquidation debt, authorised Feb. 19, 1896; \$57,898,050 (say £1,231,527) bonds of consolidated debt, emitted principally to settle the long-pending Western railway question, but mainly in order to secure the bank loan regardless of cost; \$7,534,900 (say £1,667,000) bonds of the bank loan, authorised March 13, 1896, in return for the \$5,000,000 cash to constitute the capital of the new state bank. The chambers and the government may be congratulated on their progressive 3 years, 13 millions addition to the public debt in six months is not to be despised, especially when it is remembered that not one of the items comes before the public directly or without suspicion, but every one is associated with a scandal or a disaster.

We now give, in as condensed a form as possible, some particulars of the items comprising this terrible total of 118 1/2 million dollars.—

INTERNAL DEBT.

Unified Interior Debt.—Law of April 11, 1892. Authorised emission \$7,920,000 Interest 4%. Amortisation \$1 1/2% annual, accumulative and by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$6,991,157. Amount redeemed Jan. 10, 1896, \$121,200. Present amount (July 1) \$6,877,950.

Guarantee Debt.—(This is one of the charges on the nation arising from the rum of the National Bank.) Law of March 24, 1892. Authorised emission, \$1,220,000. Interest 4%. Amortisation \$1 1/2%, accumulative and by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$3,875,200. Redeemed Jan. 15, 1896, \$1,45,000. Present amount \$3,830,200.

Railway Foment Debt.—Law of Sept. 24, 1884. Authorised emission \$94,475.

Interest 4%. Service suspended since October 1890. The amortisation of this debt to be effected by the Central Uruguay Railway Company with the excess of 8% produced by the railway. Present amount, \$11,478.

Uruguayan Debt. — Another outcome of the National Bank's Law of February 15, 1890. Authorised emission \$2,666,881. Interest 5%. Amounts up to 4% accumulated and by purchase. Amount emitted in June 30, \$1,529,359. Redeemed June 15, \$2,666,881. Present amount \$1,575,758.

EUROPEAN DEBTS.

General Italian Debts. — Law of Oct. 7, 1890. Interest 3 1/2%. Service and amortisation not to exceed 4%, by purchase or part, provided for out of 15% of other various receipts. Authorised emission \$97,380,000 £20,000,000. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$89,414,912 £19,311,153. Amount issued recently in connection with the Western railway arrangement, \$5,788,050 £1,231,500. Redeemed Feb. 13, \$1,561,810. Present amount \$83,611,212 £19,092,366.

Uruguayan Loan. — generally known as the Bank Law. Law of March 13, 1890. Interest 5%. Amortisation 1% accumulated and by purchase. Amount emitted and now in circulation \$7,834,900 £1,567,000.

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

Italian Debt. — Law of Sept. 25, 1893. Authorised emission \$1,200,000. Interest 5%. Amortisation 5% on the original amount, by purchase. Amount in circulation Jan. 1, 1896, \$394,150. Redeemed January 4, \$29,750. Present amount \$364,400.

French Debt. — Law of November 20, 1877. Authorised emission \$1,934,725. Interest 4%. Amortisation \$100,000 annual at par. Present amount \$684,725.

Spanish Debt. — Law of October 30, 1882. Authorised emission \$300,000. Present amount \$197,830.

Brazilian Debt. — Another consequence of the National Bank failure.) Law of June 28, 1894. Authorised amount \$3,000,000. Interest 5%. Present amount \$3,446,500.

Reducing the present amount of the above to a tabulated statement, they stand as follows:—

Debt	July 1, 1896.
Unified Interior.....	\$ 6,877,950
Guarantee.....	3,830,200
Railway Foment.....	94,478
Liquidation.....	1,507,570
Consolidated.....	93,041,202
Uruguayan Loan.....	7,834,900
Italian.....	304,400
French.....	684,725
Spanish.....	197,830
Brazilian.....	3,446,500
Total.....	\$ 118,479,725

Not yet included in the above total are the long-standing Brazilian debt, the exact amount of which no one knows, and a floating debt of some two or three millions. The government has also some \$2,000,000 of treasury certificates, corresponding to five months' local obligations, in constant circulation. It is supposed that there is a treasury reserve corresponding to the greater part of this latter sum, but there are no signs of its being applied to its legitimate purpose, and the non-publication of any treasury balances renders it impossible to ascertain the real financial situation. These treasury certificates bear no interest and, as they are redeemed with moderate punctuality, circulate freely at a discount of about 1% per month.

The annual service, interest and amortisation of the above debts including the recent emissions, and exclusive of the railway guarantees, amounts to \$5,622,391. This for a country of some 800,000 inhabitants.

The death rate in New York city during the six months ending June 30 was 22.3 per thousand per annum, against 23.8 in 1895, the same in 1894, 27 in 1893, 26.9 in 1892 and 27 in 1891. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the death rate from contagious diseases.

An illustration of the difference between silver on a silver basis and silver on a gold basis is found in the recent experience of a Cincinnati man in a restaurant in Mexico where he got a dinner, the price of which was one dollar. He laid down a silver dollar of the coinage of the United States, and received as his change a silver dollar of Mexican coinage, which in fact contained more silver than the American dollar although current at only half the value, from the fact that the American dollar represented under existing conditions the equivalent of a gold dollar.—Cincinnati Price Current.

RAUNIER & CO. 136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Speciality in costume-making. Cashmires, serges, woolens and flannels, mohairs, alpacas, *birm*, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

HINTZ'S HOTEL

35 RUA DO REZENDE 38

This hotel, which is well situated, has large, cool and comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, sweet and warm baths, excellent table-service and is to be considered one of the best-quality hotels in this city.

DUMAS.—Repairs chintzware and porcelain of all descriptions. Rua 13 de Maio, No. 36.

CRASHLEY & CO.,

Newsmen and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought,

Collections of stamps purchased.

SOLE AGENTS FOR RIO DE JANEIRO OF MELLINS FOOD.

AGENTS FOR LONGSTRETH'S RUBBER STAMPS.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERIES AND PEARS' SOAP.

VENDORS OF THE GENUINE WORLD RENOWNED

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS & LAVENDER SALTS

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CHOICEST FRUITS

are those packed by the

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.

of ROCHESTER, U. S. A.

in the centre of the famous fruit-growing region of Western New York.

PEACHES, PEARS, ORANGE-QUINCES

and other fruits from this famous American packing house may be found at

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,

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THE LAND OF VICE VERSA?

Once ran my thought
On things of night,
At Benoy's glances,
The song, the dance,
And every joy conceivable :
But, now, my mind,
More wise inclined —
Or grown old —
Keeks for gold ;
And darts despite
Sweet lips and eyes,
To found on solid merchandise —
On "ya-h," and "Bills Receivable"
(Especially "Receivable" !)

Away ! nor dare
To hint of care —
Of frosty pow,
And wrinkled bow,
And say they'll come the faster now,
Pate not of Bacchus, Paryne, Cupid,
Be gone untroubled stupid !
Of all such I'm weary-o.
Hencloth rejecting them with scorn
I'll "make a spoon—or spell a horn"—
At Rio-de-Janeayo-o,
Ves—Vyo-ice-Jacay-o-o !

Thus says — or sings — in effect, many a hopeful adventurer, as, having bidden a tender farewell to his grass widows and poker chums on board the Royal Mail steamer, he inhales his first soul-satisfying sniff of Brazilian air amid the gorgeous tropical scenery of the Praia de Peixe. Alas, how often are his virtuous resolutions sent to pave a certain place which, by this time, cannot surely require that operation half so much as Rio; how seldom does he succeed in obtaining even one satisfactory spoon for all his enterprizes spoiling of horns ! And so, having failed in the horn spoon business, he returns to his native land to make the mistake of saying naughty things about the country he has visited, — which, after all, is as good as any average country, and better than most. Why, even should things come to such a pass with him that he has to "comf the beach" for a living, and to retire at nights to snatch surreptitious sleep on a bench in the Jardim Publico, at least the climate admits of his doing so in comparative comfort. Like all other countries I have ever seen, "Tis" —, as some one says,

— "a very good country to we in,
To spend, or to lend, or to give in,
But to beg, or to borrow, or get back your own,
Tis the very worst country that ever was known."

But if, o! on the other hand, he should happen to be successful, behold what a pleasant life is in store for him. He may become, in time, even as Hobbs and Nolhs, there, whom he sees every day in the "City Club", eating breakfast at one another across a narrow table, guzzling their enjoyable way through the bill of fare, criticizing the claret, and judging the Havana, till their plump faces shine forth like the sun in a wintry mist. Prosperous are these and highly respectable — the very commercial salt of the earth. But if they have by any chance a knavish trick to play, lo ! Dobbs, the thin Knight of the Vulgar Contenance, is always at their elbow ; and knavery can make no more impression on Dobbs' reputation than whiskey can on his liver.

Then, too, if he have an ambition to sit in the high places of the synagogue — but "stop, traveller!" — How is it there is no synagogue in Rio? There are, *sabe Deus*, Jews enough, and even to spare, both amateur and professional, by blood and by adoption. I merely ask out of curiosity. The reason may, and probably will, be as difficult to settle, and of as little importance when it is settled, as — to quote an extreme case — say, a question of social precedence among the "Anglo-Saxon" colony in São Paulo; or that as to the comparative merits of the same kind of "Paulistas" and "Santistas". Neither have I a word to say against the Hebrew nation. They are a people for whom I have always felt a profound admiration; indeed, were it not for a trifling objection I entertain regarding a minor point, — or, rather, detail — of their ritual with which, at my time of life I hardly think it worth while to concern myself, I might even join their community, and perhaps become a chief Rabbi in time.

But, rich or poor, Jew or Gentile, our adventurer will find people here in Brazil just as good, and as bad; friendship worth as much, and as little; justice as easy, and as hard, to get, as anywhere else; while as for the three Christian Graces of evil speaking, lying, and slandering, well — for them — well, well — as for them, good luck, good luck !

Do not let him trouble his mind with such considerations at all. What it behoves him to do is assiduously to cultivate a "good

digestion and a bad heart." Every man, — except you, reader, — carries within himself the seed of the second, and perhaps the flower of the first. In this, as every wise man's son doth know, lies the true "*segredo per exar felicis*!"

But this Italian quotation, — for which in the present excited state of political feeling in some parts of this admired republic, I hastily apologise — reminds me that, in order that the happiness so achieved may not be suddenly broken in upon some day, it is his duty to acquire at least some rudimentary knowledge of the conditions of government to which he will be called upon to subject himself. For my own part, when in doubt regarding such matters, I always refer to the *Diário Popular de São Paulo*.

Turning to yesterday's edition of that entertaining paper, the first thing I find is an article signed by a gentleman whose contributions I always look for with interest, for they are usually written with a certain philosophical humour rarely encountered among Brazilians in print. At the first reading I confess to having taken the said article as being conceived in a spirit of subtle and refined satire; but further perusal almost convinces me that it was seriously intended; and in any case that it fairly reflects the light in which late disturbances are regarded in Brazilian circles.

The writer begins by complimenting the "*briosa modisade paulista*" on its most beautiful attitude (*bellissima attitudine*) of Saturday and Sunday; and then proceeds to compliment himself on his own inborn qualities of impartiality and justice.

Next he gently deprecates the attitude (we are always striking "attitudes" here) of certain Brazilian deputies and journalists, — who, he says, rely on the Emperor of Abyssinia to avenge outraged Brazilian honour; and also the idea of the students, and their friends, who, to the number of some three thousand, paraded the streets, each with Menelik's photograph, — or that of Laiz Gama, the abolitionist which did just as well — pinned to his coat collar.

After this he refers with satisfaction to the late triumph (*victoria*) obtained by Brazil over "the most powerful nation in the world" in the Trindade affair.

Vix vicit!

We are next introduced to an emblem of Brazil in the shape of a lioness, who, it seems, is a very sleepy creature as a rule; but occasionally wakes up, chiefly for the purpose of tearing, showing her teeth and claws, and making herself generally objectionable.

This allusion, so soon after the reference to the Trindade triumph, is obviously not without a purpose. "Old England's a Lion stretched out at his ease," says the old song; and now it seems, according to the "*Diário Popular*," we are to have a paraphrase of it: "Brazil's a Lioness, and denoted hard to please" — a sort of peevish *signora* among the beasts, who by means of spitting, scratching, and making ugly faces at the male of her species, succeeds in "triumphantly" laying out the bone in between her paws.

But what says Bully Bottom, the weaver?

"Masters, you ought to consider with yourselves, 'To bring in — God intend us — a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing; for there is not a more terrible lion than your lion living, and we ought to look to it!'

"Therefore," says Snout the Tinker, "another prologue must tell he is *not* a lion."

The lion, — at least so far as I am aware, — has never before been the animal selected to represent Brazil. Would not any other *bicho* serve their turn as well; and so spare us the annoyance of having two lions at large among our little society at the same time?

"In Africa's shore I heard the Lion roar;

"Another Lion roared on Afric's shore;

"The second Lion thought the first a bore."

I forget the precise source of the above important quotation, but you will doubtless remember it. I think it is from "*Bom-bastos Furioso*" — a work no Brazilian patriot should be without — but I cannot verify it; as here in São Paulo I have no books, — except indeed the "*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*," and the old "*Bradshaw's Guide*" with which I while away the long evenings; and, of course, besides these, my well thumbed, and tear-blotted copy of the "*Song of Solomon*" (in D flat minor one verse of which I piously commit to memory each night before retiring to rest,

[September 15th, 1896.]

Well, we gather from recent events, the article in the *Diário Popular*, and other sources, that there exists behind the President, the Executive and Legislative bodies in Brazil, a Fourth Estate whose *fat*, when issued, overrules all these.

The representatives elected by the people are apparently considered sufficiently intelligent to deal with matters relating to the humidum, routine work of government. But when any question arises which demands extraordinary judgment, tact, and discretion —any matter, say, of foreign policy, such as, unskillfully handled, might bring about a war,—reference is at once to be made to the students of the universities, whose decision is to be final and binding. Ministers are to disregard their own exclusive information, place their private judgment in abeyance, and be guided by the spasmodic vagaries of popular passion, as expressed by the breaking of windows and heads under the enlightened leadership of the students.

Very good. As foreigners in any country it is our duty to conform to the laws and customs of the land we live in; in Brazil it is our further duty to be struck with admiration of them. What are we that we should criticise them? What are we, after all, but hostages for the good behaviour of our respective governments?

I, for one, am accordingly struck with the deepest admiration at the idea of Government by Schoolboy. Evidently the author of "Vice Versi" thought he was giving the world something to laugh at when he hit on the idea for his book. But "there is many a true word spoken in jest." As Rudyard Kipling says:

"The world is wondrous large, seven seas from marge to marge,
And it holds a vast of kinds of man;
And the wildest dreams of Kew are the facts of Khatmandoo;
And the crimes of Clapham chaste in Mirtaboo."

Were it possible to conceive that a number of Oxford or Cambridge undergraduates could so far forget their cricket, football, polo, rowing, and gentlemanly breeding, as to take to insulting, or injuring stray unarmed Brazilians in their streets, the fact would in England be regarded as a breach of the law calling for punishment by hard labour, or the gallows, according to circumstances. Neither would the judge make the least allowance for high patriotic motives, or even enquire who were the fathers of the delinquents.

But we are not in Kew or Clapham, —we are in Khatmandoo; and the situation must be faced. The students in general being virtually accepted as the arbiters of their country's destinies, why not frankly give them their position in a properly recognised manner? At present, in order to call attention to their decisions, they are put to the trouble of marching out against the intended victims of their resentment, in armed organized mobs, bawling out *morrás* and *avisos*, and supported by infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The foreigners, whose home government happens to have excited their anger, thus find themselves between the Devil and the Deep Sea; with the students on one side of them, and the soldiers on the other; and this, no doubt, is all right and proper in Khatmandoo. "The law allows it, and the court awards it." But surely it would be more convenient were the students called upon to elect from among the very wisest of their number a tribunal which international questions affecting Brazil could be promptly decided; a sort of "Court of Oyer and Terminer" to be called the "Juvenile Supreme Court of the United States of Brazil."

Thus would disorder and bloodshed be rendered unnecessary in the future; thus would foreign be deprived of all excuse for saying that the talk about *generosidad*, *legitimidade*, *liberdade*, *igualdade*, *fraternidade*, *legalidade*, and a host of other excellent things ending in "*-dade*" promised so freely in November 1889, and bragged and sneered about *usque ad natum* since that epoch, might all have been conveniently summed up under the one word *futilidade*—or *vanalidade*.

NICODENUS DEWDROP.

30th August, 1896.

THERE will be a Central America exposition inaugurated at Guatemala on March 9th next—provided, of course, no revolutionary movement interferes. One new feature—and a good one—is that all exhibits from other countries which obtain premiums, may be sold in Guatemala free of duty.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

A commercial treaty has been signed between the two great maritime powers of Switzerland and Paraguay.

The August customs receipts at Montevideo were \$76,799.12, a small gain on the returns for the same month of 1895, but a decrease from those of 1894.

During August there were 10,109 arrivals in Argentine and 7,041 departures. Since January 1st the arrivals and departures have been 40,727 and 15,622 respectively.

There is great excitement in some of the Argentine papers because it has been discovered that Sr. Zavala, the new governor of Entre Ríos, is an Uruguayan and not an Argentine. Such an outrage must be remedied at once. Every self-respecting Argentine will indignantly refuse to be influenced by anyone who is not a compatriot.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 3.

The persistency with which swarms of locusts have invaded the province of Santa Fé augurs very badly for the agricultural interests of the province. At present the plague is ravaging the whole country and there is scarcely a colony exempt from a visit. They have now set to work in earnest eating everything before them. The government has named a commission to destroy the locusts but it might as well have appointed a committee to sweep up cob-holes. The locusts are in possession of the whole province and they will leave only when it suits them.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The antiquarian collection of Sr. Garcia Merou which he left at La Plata is about to be purchased by the public museum of that city. At least the provincial executive has taken upon itself the responsibility of recommending its purchase to the legislature. The collection is said to be a good one and worth a tolerably good price. It contains about 300 articles pertaining to Peruvian antiquities and is just what the La Plata museum needs to fill up its collections. The price 1,000 dollars, is considered moderate enough. Mr. Merou will withdraw it from the market if the Senate does not buy it from him and perhaps from the country.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

An important telegram relative to the port has been received from Sr. Zamarran, secretary of the Uruguayan legation in London. It is to the following effect:—"A strong financial syndicate has been definitely formed to lay for the building of the port of Montevideo. At the head of it is Mr. Alexander Henderson of the important firm of Greenwood & Co. of this market." As no definite financial plan has yet been calculated for the cost of the port works, the announcement sounds rather premature, and the *Siglo* interprets it as meaning that the syndicate has been formed for the purpose of making an offer, and this is probably the truth. Mr. Alexander Henderson is, we understand, brother of Mr. Frank Henderson, the manager of the Central Uruguay railway, now on his way back here. We reserve comment until more is known about the matter, beyond saying that it would be a source of general satisfaction to our readers and of confidence to the country to see the contract for the port fall into English hands.—*Montevideo Times*.

SOUTH AMERICAN MILITARISM.

We clip the following paragraphs from the *Montevideo Times* of the 3rd and 4th inst., in regard to promotions in the pigmy army of that country, which forcibly illustrates the mercenary and baselessness of the military classes in these impoverished countries of South America:

The executive has sent a "secret" message to the permanent commission. It is known that its purpose is to confer generalities on the colonels J. M. Pamplon, G. Amalia and R. Tavares. Of course it will be granted, neither executive nor commission pausing to remember that there are already more than twice as many generals as are permitted by the military code, and that the military expenditure of the republic is extravagant in the highest degree. (Sept. 3.)

The announcement of military promotions is fully confirmed. They are as follows: Colonel Ramón Lávarez to be general of brigade (not that there are any brigades to command), Brevet Colonel M. Carlos (chief of the Artillery fortress) and Lieutenant Colonel J. Bayley (of the navy) to be full e-lançais. The decree conferring these promotions was published on Wednesday evening, after Joice had been gone through of reference to the useless body, the permanent commission, which has never yet been known to comply with its clear duty of refusing to sanction these improper promotions. The affair has called forth the usual chorus of censure from our independent contemporaries. No objection is raised to the men themselves, though in one case the promotion notoriously corresponds to nothing except electoral services of no very reputable description, but serious objection is raised to the creation of more superfluous and expensive military officers. The *Diário* strongly condemns the act as entirely unconstitutional, for although the executive and the commission have the right to fill posts, they have none whatever to create posts, which is what they do when making promotions not required to fill vacancies. Thus it is that an army of 3,000 soldiers has an officer to every two or three men and costs the country the enormous sum of some three millions annually or say \$3,000 per soldier! Some of our contemporaries assert that there has also been another batch of minor promotions, to make the case worse, of this nothing certain is known on account of the secrecy which the executive has introduced into this as to so many other matters, mainly with the object of concealing irregularities. We fear that the vice is past curing. (Sept. 4.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1896.

THE action of the chamber of deputies on Saturday in resolving to annul the indictment against Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque for assault with intent to kill, has occasioned no surprise. The present legislative body has refused on four occasions to permit the judicial prosecution of members for crimes, once for sedition, once for libel, once for directing an assault on a place of amusement in which dynamite bombs were used, and once for assault with intent to kill. It is not a creditable record, nor is it one that can be justified. The men who figure as legislators in the present general assembly are possessed with the idea that they alone are the best judges of their own conduct, that the safety of the republic rests solely with them, that their persons are sacred and that they themselves are above the action of the law. Greater insensibility to their own shortcomings and misdoings has rarely ever been shown by legislators in any country—rash as the statement may seem. In other countries violence and venality have frequently been recorded, but it is extremely rare to find instances where a legislative body has insisted upon extending its immunities to the protection of seducers and assassins. The purpose of these legislative immunities was not to protect such criminals as these, for in no system of government could it be supposed that such men could hold seats in a law-making body. A proper sense of their own unfitness to enact laws for others, should lead these law-breakers to resign their mandates at once, and if they do not possess that sense their colleagues should at once expel them. No form of government can long withstand the exercise of such immunities, nor the demoralization which it must occasion in the administration of justice. There can be no just punishment of the private citizen for crime, when the law-maker himself goes unpunished for the commission of the same offence. There is no justice in a system which excludes officials and legislators from the penalties of criminal conduct, for it is the essence of good government that those charged with its execution should be in every way above reproach. More than that, it is manifestly discreditable and unjust that law-abiding, respectable citizens should be compelled to take their laws and public administration from the hands of notorious criminals. If the people are insensitive to the shame of such an imposition, then they are unfit for self-government and incapable of holding their own among the leading nations of the world. It is a satisfaction to feel that the present general assembly is now near the end of its term and that it can disgrace the country but a short time longer, but if the press and the people do not make their condemnation of such abuses felt there is danger that its members will be returned and that the second stage will be worse than the first.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 19.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the army bill, the bill regulating the granting of pensions and some others. The bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da República passed in 3rd discussion. Some remarks were made on the arrest of Col. Torres Homem, and on the Caündiba claim.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the bill for ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims and voted in 3rd discussion a special appropriation of 336,018\$428 for the department of finance and one of 34,000\$ for the navy department.

AUG. 20.—*Senate*.—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion. In 1st discussion the senate voted a bill repealing law No. 463, of Sept. 2, 1847, and a bill for obtaining from the proper authorities of the Catholic church the records of births, marriages and deaths.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department.

AUG. 21.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal ordinance granting three lottery tickets to the Candelaria brotherhood, and voted in 1st discussion a bill on the stamp-tax and a bill transferring to the state of Maranhão certain property belonging to the general government.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department. The bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 92 to 67.

AUG. 22.—*Senate*.—There was introduced a bill for abolishing lotteries. The discussion of the question of the lotteries for the Candelaria brotherhood was continued.

AUG. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs and a motion of Senator Vicente Machado to ask for information in regard to payment of certain Italian claims in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber in 3rd discussion unanimously rejected the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputy Glycerio introduced a bill empowering the government to make appropriations for the payment of all just claims of foreign nations.

AUG. 25.—*Senate.*—Dr. Bernardino de Campos was recognized as senator for São Paulo. There was introduced a bill on the retirement of military officers. The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan.

AUG. 26.—The senate discussed the question of the lotteries for the Candelaria brotherhood, and voted to 3rd discuss the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers.

AUG. 27.—*Senate.*—By a vote of 26 to 17 the senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal ordinance granting three lotteries of 1,000,000 each to the Candelaria brotherhood. It discussed the bill on general elections.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, while speaking against the minister of foreign affairs, was struck by the latter's brother, Deputy José Carlos, who immediately resigned his seat. The chamber went into secret session and passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the injured deputy, but declaring that the aggressor's resignation placed him out of the reach of disciplinary measures.

AUG. 28.—*Senate.*—The senate discussed the bill on elections.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill satisfying the treaty with Japan, in 2nd discussion the bill on contracts for agricultural laborers and in 1st discussion the bill on the pay of the members of the next congress.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The *São Paulo e Minas* says that the piping for the Rioirão Preto water-works is so far advanced that it will be completed in a very few days.

There were 118 deaths in the city of Campinas during the month of August. This gives a rate of 46 per thousand per annum, assuming the population to be 30,000.

Congresso Nicanor and Felipe Seminario left Paris on the 18th ult. for the United States. Ricardo will probably not return to Perú until he is forgiven for his absurd revolution.

After two or three preliminary meetings the congress of São Paulo agriculturists is to be assembled in São Paulo on the 30th inst. to adopt statutes and to discuss matters relating to that industry.

The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo says that it is authorized by Gov. Campos Salles to contradict the report, published by the *Fusca*, that he is in favor of a law prohibiting the holding of real estate by foreigners.

Owing to the absence of our assistant editor, we have been unable to give our usual summary of legislative proceedings for the last two numbers. We now give an abridged summary of the sessions since our last report in order to complete the record.

It is said that the government of S. Paulo has contracted for the introduction of 20,000 immigrants into the state up to the end of the year. These immigrants are to be chiefly Austrians, Germans, Portuguese and Spaniards. No Irish—Italians, we mean—need apply.

A band of armed men captured and broke into the jail at Aripé, Ceará, a short time ago, from which they took out a embezzled murderer and barbarously lynched him. The victim, named Ronaldo Rodrigues da Fonseca, had been condemned to four years imprisonment, which the lynchers thought insufficient.

An item in one of our exchanges suggests an interesting comparison. In the town of Rio Claro, São Paulo, there were 37 lunatics in the municipal cemetery in August, from which a revenue of 1,022\$ was derived. In the same month there were 145 heeves and 164 hogs killed at the municipal slaughter-house, on which the revenue was 608\$500. For the municipality, therefore, hiring its population is more profitable than feeding it.

The old laws regulating labor services, called "*louçao de serviços*," has produced a genuine sense of seifom throughout Brazil, particularly on the Amazon and in the interior districts of Minas, Goiás and Mato Grosso. The poor man is attached to the service of some rich and influential personage, in whose debt he passes his whole life. Until that debt is satisfied, he is not at liberty to leave the place, nor accept any other service. It frequently occurs that if a traveller wishes to obtain *camaradas* or boatmen for long journeys, which take the men beyond the influence of their masters, he is first compelled to pay their debts. An instance of the harshness of this species of seifom recently occurred in Mato Grosso. A *camarada* (as such serfs are called) of Sr. José Miguel, named Benedito, living in the parish of Barra do Rio das Bugres, became dissatisfied with his lot and ran away from his master, to whom he owed money. He left behind a wife and three children. He went to Cuiabá, the state capital, where he enlisted in the police force. After a time it became known where he was and his master at once came to Cuiabá to reclaim him and have him discharged from the force. Hearing of his master's arrival, Benedito deserted and made his way back to his family. He then resolved to take refuge with his family on the estate of Sr. Jayme Civits at Descalvado, which involved a long and dangerous journey. Fearing to again fall into the hands of his master, he embarked with his wife and children in a small canoe on the night of June 30th, but unhappily on the following morning his canoe was overturned in the rapids three leagues below Barra and he was drowned together with his three children. His wife escaped and found shelter in a neighboring *rancho*, where she told the story. It is evident that the service to which this poor man was subjected was not light, or he would not have taken such risks to escape from it. It is fine that these laws were revised, or else let us stop describing Brazil as a free country.

—An epidemic of small-pox is reported from Pernambuco, where a large number of deaths from the disease is already reported.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 11th announces the explosion of a large box of matches in the customhouse there. The storage of such dangerous articles in the custom-house is prohibited, and an inquiry will probably be made into the affair.

—Col. Valadim's partisans since their reinstatement in office seem to have inaugurated a perfect reign of terror in Sergipe. They are suppressing opposition newspapers and arresting political adversaries, some of whom, it is stated, are in clandestine being shot.

—The popular S. Paulo hatter, Mr. Christy, has this season grown a cabbage weighing 18 kilos (39 lbs. 9 oz.) on his chassis in the suburbs of that city, and has had the phenomenon exposed in his wadou. Such a head deserves the best hat Mr. Christy can make.

—The students of the Polytechnic school of S. Paulo have appointed a committee to ask the government to place that establishment on an equal footing with the Polytechnic school of Rio de Janeiro. We should think that the professors of the S. Paulo school would object.

—Some of our São Paulo exchanges are full of talk about the "hostility" which has been extended to the Indians. Are we to understand, then, that sending agents to Italy after colonists, paying their passage out and all their expenses until arrival, implies an act of hostility?

—The editor of the *Comercio de São Paulo* alarms us. In a critical comment on an Italian contemporary which had suggested procuring immigrants from "the beautiful island of the rising sun, Japan," our testy contemporary replies: "In the first place Japan is not an island; it is an archipelago." Arguments like this fill us with wonder.

—There were 281 deaths (including 12 stillbirths) in the city of Pará during the month of July, of which 22 were from *herpes*, 10 from yellow fever, 15 from measles, and 14 from pulmonary consumption. For the seven months ending July 31 the deaths numbered 1,824, of which 159 were still-births. Among the 22 foreigners included in this number, 6 were British and 4 American.

—There was a *rage* of patriotic enthusiasm in the S. Paulo jury on the 12th—apparently in honor of the action of the chamber of deputies in annulling the criminal indictment against Medeiros e Albuquerque. They absolved all the persons arrested for manufacturing and issuing counterfeit money. The criminal is surely a highly favored individual in Brazil—always provided he can secure a trial.

—The physician of the Misericórdia hospital in São Paulo was assaulted on the 7th inst. by a son of one of the titled residents of that city, and has been compelled to appeal to the chief of police for protection. He was not hurt much in the assault; in fact he was only scratched a little. Had he given the boy a sound flogging—presuming that he is able to do it—the cause of public order would have been greatly benefited.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Journals received from Rio Grande do Sul give a full account of the proceedings of the federal convention, in which all parts of the state were well represented and in which was displayed the utmost harmony consistent with free expression of opinion. Among the delegates present were Cols. Felipe Portinho, Estácio Azambuja, Ramalho Cabral and José Serafim Castilhos (Justo), Gen. Salgado and Marshal Augusto César, Gen. Tavares and Col. David Martins, who were unable to attend, were represented by their proxies, Col. Eutécio Azambuja and Councillor Silveira Martins.

After an animated discussion, the programme framed by the respective committees composed of Adriano Ribeiro, Wenceslau Escobar and Fortunato Barreto, was adopted by the convention almost unanimously, these being only 6 dissentient voices.

Silveira Martins, accompanied by Councillor Maciel, Cel. Joaquim Pedro Salgado and Dr. Seabra, has since returned to Rio de Janeiro. On the way they stopped for a few hours at Santos, where a meeting was held and speeches were made by some of those gentlemen and by Dr. Martin Francisco. It is understood that there is a movement in progress throughout Brazil for organizing a party for cooperating with the Rio Grande federalists.

Several so-called elections for municipal officers have been recently held in different parts of the state, with the usual result of the castellistas candidates being declared elected. This has elicited protest, and the federalist executive committee has advised members of its party not to take part in the electoral force announced for the 25th inst.

Bairros Casal and João Machado are taking steps to see whether it is possible to cause Julio de Castilhos to be tried for his violations of the constitution and for his crimes against the personal liberty and security of citizens. We suspect that they will find it as difficult as it is to bring a federal congressman to trial.

On the 7th the garrison at Porto Alegre was unable to parade for want of uniforms. Evidently the money furnished for clothing the troops has been squandered.

Carlos Telles' friends have succeeded in inducing the war department to countermand the order for the removal of the 31st battalion of infantry from Bagé to Livramento.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Bragança railway of Pará yielded a deficit of 7,647\$657 in the month of July.

—The excessive fares, both for merchandise and passengers, on the Cantareira tramway of São Paulo, have finally been reduced. The state authorities have at last discovered, in this instance at least, that overcharges are not always remunerative.

—The cash receipts of the Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana line during the half year ending June 30 last were \$25,700\$650, against \$34,502\$870 in the same period of 1895. The amounts charged were \$34,468\$720 this year, against \$20,064\$30 last year.

—The electric light company of Jacareí, São Paulo, complains of the non-delivery of a case of lubricating oil by the Central railway, which is causing much prejudice. Were the railway in private hands it could be prosecuted, but being a government line its soldiers are privileged.

—The decree authorizing the duplication of the English line from Santos to Jundiaí, together with other improvements, such as a new station at São Paulo, was signed on the 31st and published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 30th. The company proposed to spend £3,100,000 on the work, according to estimates presented, which the government can draw down to £2,000,000.

LOCAL NOTES

—Two or three assassinations were registered in this city during the past week.

—The report that the Argentine government had intervened in the dispute between Brazil and Italy, is denied from Buenos Aires.

—In the municipal budget for next year, the "municipal creative" scheme calls for 138,000\$. It reminds us of the legend of Nero's fiddling while Rome was in flames.

—The President visited the Argentine squadron on the 11th and was received with all the customary honors. The ships were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

—It is to be noted that our American visitors were not able to escape a visit from a Jacobin committee. Fortunately the influenza was postponed until the last moment.

—The return match between the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. and the Club Bahiano de Cricket will be played on the Paissandu grounds on Sunday the 20th inst.

—Extensive preparations are making to give a cordial reception in Augusto de Castro on his arrival at this port in command of the Portuguese iron-clad *Tarso da Gama*.

—Police delegate Vicente da Neiva reports that the Companhia Agrícola Antecanu is nothing but a lottery scheme and that its so-called debentures are really lottery tickets in disguise.

—The prefect of the city says that the sanitary state of the city is good. He is apparently not well posted, for some streets and many habitations are notoriously dirty and unsanitary.

—It is stated that on Sunday the iron-clad *Rio Branco*, during the matinée on board, was visited by over 3,000 persons, of whom more than half, it is estimated, were young ladies.

—The Polytechnic secured a visit from some Argentinian officers on the 12th, and the *mortadela* is now looking for other political worlds to conquer. It is astonishing how many ways the Brazilian student finds to avoid study and muddle in politics.

—At Aracaju, Sergipe, an attempt to assassinate Dr. Olympia de Campos was made on the 11th. Padre Campos is one of the leaders of the opposition, while Padre Dantas is a leader in the Vilaflor party. The church militant is making a recoil in Sergipe.

—On last Wednesday the chamber of deputies by a vote of 102 to 14 approved the electric line in the 3rd congressional district of Pernambuco and ex-Governor Barbosa Lima was admitted in a seat in congress. He is a worthy addition to the house.

—Now that the king of Italy has demanded compensation for his subjects ill-treated in Brazil, we may expect to hear the name of the Sultan mingled with that of Menelik in the chancery of the Brazilian court when they make their visits through the streets of this city.

—In response to requests from this city, the Argentine government gave permission for its squadron to remain in this port until Friday, the 15th. The cordial reception and entertainment of the Argentine officers have produced a very friendly feeling in both countries.

—Prior old Spain has officially announced her intention to be present at the Paris exposition of 1900. Perhaps the prior old creature will be buried before that time. She can run like a deer now.

—When a man mediates the commission of a serious crime it would be advisable for him to secure an election to the chamber of deputies in order to have the protection of its immunities. It is much simpler, cheaper and more effective than the old style of "papel indulgencias."

—Among the passengers leaving for home on the 7th inst. by the *Nic*, was Mr. Charles Murray, 2nd secretary at the British legation in this capital. We understand that Mr. Murray will not return to Rio, and that his successor will be a son of the eminent physiologist, Prof. Max Müller.

—As had been expected, the chamber of deputies refuses to permit the trial of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque for the attempted assassination of ex-Director José Carlos Carvalho, now since the 8th pictures on Friday last. Eight witnesses were examined and then the inquiry closed and the documents of the case were ordered to be submitted to the chamber of deputies, where Deputy Xilo Puyana has a motion prepared denouncing the criminal not subject to prosecution. On the following day the chamber declared the prisoner free from prosecution.

—Among the many entertainments provided for the officers of the Argentine squadron during their stay in this port, none seem to have been better organized than that of the naval school. It is gratifying to note that at this entertainment the dead were not forgotten. Salustiano da Gama's portrait, adorned with flowers, occupied a conspicuous place in the principal room, one of the boats was named for him and one of the boats was armed for Molihausen Harold Schiller, who was killed during the fighting in the bay and whose remains are interred on the island of Paquetá.

—Admiral Custodio de Melo was selected by the naval calets as president of the committee appointed to deliver to the commander of the Argentine squadron the card for D. Dolores Lavalle. When the boat conveying Custodio and his companions approached, the *Nic* of *Jacinto* fired a salvo of 13 guns, which was returned by the *Rachael*. The commander of the squadron expressed his gratification at having so distinguished an officer as a guest on board his flag-ship, and Custodio, in presenting the card, alluded in touching language to the kindness of the Argentines to the Brazilian refugees and took occasion to emphasize his firm conviction that the revolution of the 6th of September had snuffed the knell of military despotism in Brazil.

—On last Tuesday there was held in this city a meeting of members of the Partido Demócrata Federal for the purpose of adopting measures for perfecting the organization of the party. We had supposed the party dead, but nothing resulted from its first meeting some months ago.

—The sanitary commission will be interested to know that the practice of throwing dirty water into the street from the windows of dwelling-houses still continues. How is it possible to reudey the massive influence of a foul subsoil as long as this practice is permitted?

—Dr. Ferreira de Araujo in a recent number of the *Notícias* says that there is not the slightest hope of the adoption of any measure for either financial or electoral reform. In his opinion the interest that Congress can have, even if it sits till December, is to vote a fictitious budget.

—The iron fence surrounding the Passos Palace is now being substituted. It is the opinion of many that the old fence, which was not broken and which had a good appearance, might have been retained a few years longer, or until the city is better able to incur the expense.

—We have neglected to mention that Dr. Fort has been eliminated from the list of foreign correspondents of the national academy of medicine, because of his book on Brazilian customs and manners—"*Rest de ma vie*." When we remember the protection extended in this same Dr. Fort by the faculty of medicine, we can not help but consider that this is the worst blow of them all. Dr. Fort should now write the inner history of his first visit to this country.

—The *Pai* says that several Rio Grande federalists are about to obtain compensation for property destroyed or stolen by government troops during the war and professes to be very much satisfied with the result. "The *Pai*, we believe, sustained no losses during the war, living suppressed, on the contrary, to have largely profited during the period of civil strife. It was, consequently, hardly to be expected that it would sympathize with those who were raided."

—In addition to pay and mileage, members of the next congress are to have free passes on the government railways. At least a provision to that effect was voted last Thursday by the chamber of deputies, the majority of whose members evidently count on being re-elected. Mileage and free passes seem to be rather contradictory. If the legislator is to have free passes on the railroads, then he does not require mileage; and if he is paid mileage, then he does not require free passes.

—José Carlos has freely pardoned Medeiros, says he did right, in fact just what he would have done himself, and that, so far as he is concerned, the affair is ruined. They are a dear little pair, these two! What a pity it is they were not able to hurt each other enough to make a real sensation! If a cowardly attempt to assassinate, involving risk of loss to others, is the essence of their code of honor, then perhaps it would be well to give the affair no further attention. Let us leave it to the police!

—The chambers have resolved to prolong their sessions to October 1st. They did not meet on the date fixed by law, nor for some time later, and they have suffered away the time on the strength of trifles of discussion. But they have drawn out 75 days with prudential regularity, even for the time when they were not present, or when there were no sessions for lack of quorum, and now they propose to prolong the sessions—and augment their incomes—in order to finish the business for which they were assembled. And yet they call themselves patriotic and honorable, and all that!

—Smith says that when the *Borrachas* went to *Trindade* island to remove the British flag which had been flying there over a year and a half before, nothing of it was found, so they removed the flag-staff and buried the bones of the health officer who so kindly furnished that ship with a bill of health in January, 1895. And Brown says that the land rebels are extremely dissatisfied about the settlement of the dispute and are threatening to revolt and depose the first governor-general sent out to rule over them. They claim that Brazil appropriates them only when some other country shows a disposition to do something for their neglected industries, and they are disposed to submit to this neglect no longer.

—The formal examination of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque for the attempted assassination of ex-Director José Carlos Carvalho took place at the 8th pictures on Friday last. Eight witnesses were examined and then the inquiry closed and the documents of the case were ordered to be submitted to the chamber of deputies, where Deputy Xilo Puyana has a motion prepared denouncing the criminal not subject to prosecution. On the following day the chamber declared the prisoner free from prosecution.

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COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1896.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold, 27 il.
do the do do do in U.S. 37.25
coin at \$4.86.65 per £1. stg. 34.75
do \$100 (U.S. value) Brazilian gold, 18.97 cts
do of 51 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 8.1316 d
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) .. 37.25
do do do (paper) .. 32.94 gold
do do in U.S.
coin at \$4.80 per £1. stg. 32.65 cts
Value of \$1.00 (U.S. value) in Brazilian gold, 56.73
Value of £1 sterling 27.834

EXCHANGE.

September 8—Church holiday.

September 9—The Banco da Republica was furnishing bills at 9, for the steamer of the 16th inst., the Brasiliense Bank opened at 8.1316 and the other banks posted 8's, but were drawing at 8.1316 also. There was no great demand for bills, nor were these offered freely at par ready paper, but business was done at 9.1316 for October delivery, against which bank sterling was quoted at 9, and in the afternoon the latter was obtainable with some facility at 8.1317, at which the market closed, with other paper quoted at 9.1313. The day was quiet, and the very moderate business reported comprised bank sterling at 8.1316—9 and other paper at 9.1312 for ready bills, and 9.1316 for October. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 27.8300; the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers.

September 10—The market opened firm, with 8.1316 posted at all the banks, except the Banco da Republica, which was still furnishing bills at 9. All morning rates were steadily maintained, the banks drawing with more or less freedom, at 8.1313 and other paper placed at 9.1313, with bills offering at 9, but in the afternoon there was a change, and the banks refusing money at 8.1316, business was reported in other sterling at 8.1311. Just before the close the market was still weaker, and the last quotations were 8% for bank and 8.1316 for other sterling with money at the last rate. No opinions were ventured in explanation of the decline; the brokers generally reported having sold rather than they bought, and no unfavourable news was reported from the other markets, but the fact of an increased demand for bills was established. The day was quiet, with bank sterling quoted at 8%—9, and other bills at 8.1316—9.1312. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 27.8370, and the Bolsa closed without quotations.

September 11—The British and the London & Brazilian Banks posted no rates, the Banco da Republica continued to furnish bills at 9, and the other banks posted 8.1316. The market opened irregularly, with the British Bank doing "counter business" at 8%, at which some of the other banks were purchases, and 8.1313 to 10 had with some difficulty. A demand soon appeared and the banks were not drawing freely for a time at the official rate, other paper readily finding buyers at 8% but a good many bills came out at this rate, both here and in Santos, and later the market stiffened, closing with bank quoted at 8.1312—9, the last at 8.1316. There was a fair business reported, largely liquidations, at 8.1316—9 for bank and 8%—8.1316 for other sterling. Brazilian gold was quoted on the street at 30.40; nothing was doing in sovereigns, and the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers.

September 12—No changes were made in the official rates of 8.1316 and 9, and the market opened with small transactions in bank sterling at 8.1312—8% and in other paper at 8%—8.1313. The day was quiet and no changes were made in these rates, but just before the close, rather more demand was reported on the "street," and there was said to have been money at 8.1313 for paper, while business was done at two of the foreign banks at this rate, and other than bank sterling was generally quoted at 8%—8.1313 with money at the lower rate for ready commercial. There was very little doing, at the extremes of 8.1310—9 for bank — at the last rate the Banco da Republica furnished bills, with the usual conditions, all day—and other sterling at 8%—8.1313. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 27.8300, the Bolsa closed without quotations.

September 13—The Banco da Republica still furnished bills at 9, and the London & Brazilian and British Banks posted no rates; the other banks posted at 8.1316, but raised in the course of the morning. There was a demand for bills from the time the market opened, and after some trifling transactions in bank sterling at 8.1316, the banks refused money at better than 8%, and later 8.1313 on head office was reported. Purchasers secured most bills they could at 8.1316, and afterwards at 8%, but the attempt, either the demand slackened, or more bills came out, and the market hardened, closing with bank sterling quoted at 8% and other bills at 8.1316. The demand was reported to be almost exclusively for liquidations, some good money, however, going to the Banco da Republica, and the moderate business reported comprised bank sterling at 8.1312—9 and other bills at 8%—8.1316. The Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 27.8300, sellers at 27.8350; on the street nothing was reported in gold.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 9.

66 Apolices, 50... 951	10 Apolices, 1895.. 931
144 do 1895 931	145 do 930
908 do 96	15 do regist. 945
1 do 48.1,245	26 do 944
10,400\$ do 190	8 do 943
12m Cr. S. Paulo 68	29 deb. L'dns conv. 5
228 do Predial... 30	200 do 100\$ 8
208 do Cr. Rl. Bras. 35	300 do ... 8 250
75 do gold 48	78 hn. Cr. Rl. Braz. 32
10 do ad gold 44	10 do ad gold 44

Banks.

30 Caupões e Desc. 500	60 Republica, 140
100 Constructor... 970	25 União de Cred. 210
100 do 950	100 do 300 500
75 Cred. Garantido 10	

Miscellaneous.

100 Cheplin R.R. 3	100 Aliança incos. 10
144 Laçopoldia, 3	50 Edelblu, 110
100 V. F. Siquicay 6 100	100 Lot. Nacional, 19.850
200 do 6 100	200 Melh. S. Paulo, 40
3 do 100	100 Metropolitan, 102
14 S. Christ. Iram 145	100 do .. 100
100 Norte-Sul. nov. 240	40 Int. Cr. Rio Gd., 120
40 Cent. do Brus. 210	

September 10.

31 Apolices, 50... 951	31 Apolices, 45... 1,253
3 do 1895 979	4 do 1,219
88 do 930	100 deb. L'cha 100\$ 8 500
39 do regist. 943	384 hn. Cr. Rl. Braz. 34
33 do 941	100 Predial, 30
74 Emp. Municipal 191	

Banks.

25 Commercial ... 202	25 Nacional, 203
24 Commercial ... 212	100 do .. 193
30 Constructor ... 0 500	3 Republica, 140 500
10 Cred. Rural Int. 4 500	183 do 143
50 Depo & Desc. 86	100 do 130 500
100 do 88	100 do 63 500

Miscellaneous.

137 Minas S. Jeron. 4	1 Hippod. Nac. 103
145 do 4 300	2 do 102
300 V. F. Siquicay 6 250	1 do 100
13 Jar. Bot. Iram, 112	1 do 101
39 Pro-p. Incos. 14	502 Loteria Nac. 10
25 Conf. Ind. 111 184	24 Mel Lag. e Pot. 3 200
20 do 185	40 Olhos Hydral. 340
11 do 199	1 Derby Chub(c) 620

September 11.

17 Apolices, 50... 950	17 Emp. Municipal 161
900\$ do 943	172 deb. Sarocabana 64
80 do 1845 930	200 hn. Cr. Rl. Braz. 35
108 do regist. 944	

Banks.

300 Melh. do Brasil 19	103 Melh. S. Paulo 40
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September 12.

9 Apolices, 50... 950	121 Apolices 1895.. 910
5 do 945	1 do regist. 912
2 do 943	28 do 946
1 do 916	100 deb. Soreocabana 64
1 do 48.1,248	

Miscellaneous.

100 Sorocabana.... 75	50 Melh. do Brasil 10 500
25 Geral insco. 45 500	200 do 10 19
100 Lot. Nacional.. 19	50 Tatt. Moreaux. 84

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1896.

Exports.

18 Commercial... 202	3 Nacional, 203
50 Liv. e Com. 25, 50	50 Republica, 19
100 do 200	do 19

Miscellaneous.

100 Sorocabana.... 75	50 Melh. do Brasil 10 500
25 Geral insco. 45 500	200 do 10 19
100 Lot. Nacional.. 19	50 Tatt. Moreaux. 84

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1896.

Exports.

22,333 bags for the United States	
10,919 do	11 Europe, 5,830
5,830 do	11 Cape of Good Hope
—	11 River Plate, etc.
3,201 do	11 Coastwise
5,913 bags.	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States:	bags.
Sep. 5 Baltimore Amer. Inv. Yorkeville.....	9,665
5 New York Big Inv. Galílio.....	25,728
6 Baltimore Amer. Inv. Julia Hollins.....	6,000
10 New York Cr. Inv. Salteros.....	11,483
13 do B. Inv. Card. Prince.....	11,508

Europe:

6 Hamburg Ger. Inv. Porto Alegre.....	4,025
7 Trieste and Flume Ausst. S. Esteban Ivens.....	6,523
7 Genoa & Naples Inv. Reg. Margherita.....	1,849
9 Emden Brit. Inv. Atala.....	5,527
9 Masselles Fr. Inv. Prez. P.	6,500
Oian do	650
Constantinople do	250
10 do Ital. Inv. Asstdia.....	125
Smyrna do	250
Génova do	24

Sept. 5 Hamburg Ger. Inv. Porto Alegre.....	4,025
7 Trieste and Flume Ausst. S. Esteban Ivens.....	6,523
7 Genoa & Naples Inv. Reg. Margherita.....	1,849
9 Emden Brit. Inv. Atala.....	5,527
9 Masselles Fr. Inv. Prez. P.	6,500
Oian do	650
Constantinople do	250
10 do Ital. Inv. Asstdia.....	125
Smyrna do	250
Génova do	24

Cofdiats:

Receipts—Receipts for 4,168 tabs, 50 cases, per Century from Gospes, 472 packages per Herbolius from New York and 630 cases per Parmafrus from Hamburg. The demand is still light and last quotations may be continued, but it is rather lower than \$100 per kilogramme.

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Mount More	Marselles	16 July
Marabout	Panamá	16 July
Magdalena	Marselles	16 July
Natuzhe	Rangoon	16 May
N. Moret	Singapore	16 July
O. Blasius	Göteborg	16 July
Paro	Osaka	16 July
Peru	Callao	17 July
Per. & Am. des	Cardiff	
Principe de Mar	Canton	8 June
Porto Antero	Lédo	3 Aug.
Potosí	New York	..
Potosí Lucken
Rambo
Rancho
Rancho	Panamá	..
Raposa	Panamá	..
Republ. de S. Paulo	Panamá	..
Ribeira	Panamá	..
Rio de Janeiro	Liverpool	..
Rio de Janeiro	London	..
Rio de Janeiro	Hamburg	..
Rio de Janeiro	Baltimore	..
Rio de Janeiro	Panamá	..
Rio de Janeiro	Mobile	..
Rio de Janeiro	Cardiff	..
Rio de Janeiro	Porto	8 Aug.
Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro	Panamá	..
Rio de Janeiro	Hamburg	8 Aug.
Rio de Janeiro	Baltimore	3 Aug.
Rio de Janeiro	Porto	16 July
Rio de Janeiro	Baltimore	21 July

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Sep. 7	Blackfield Br	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
7	John Prince Br	do 23/4d	Quayle, D. & C.
7	Safeno Or	do 23/4d	E. Johnston & C.
7	Faun Ilc	do 16h	Royal Mail
8	Assamuk Il	do 16h	Florey & C.
8	Ullapool	Malta* 3rd	Stow & Son & C.
8	S. Provence Fr	Rio Plate 70h	Royal Mail
9	Int. Park Br	do 6h	Karl Valais & C.
9	Minas Br	Buenos Aires 5d	W. Samson & C.
9	Amo Br	do 20h	Frank Green & H.
10	Porto Antero Fr	Rio Plate 14d	Mess. Marriages
11	Hexham Big	New York	Norton, M. & C.
12	Califonia Fr	Havre 2nd	Chapman Réunis
12	Las Palmas Il	Victoria 3/4d	La Veloce
13	Egypt Pt. Br	New York 3/4d	Langford & C.
13	S. of Menel Br	Newport 1/2d	H. Stoltz & C.
13	Coat Bimber Gr	Bremen 3d	H. Stoltz & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Sept. 7	Fauvar Br	S. Inhampton*	Sundries
7	S. Tsch. Antl	do	do
7	Int. Marinha It	Genoa	do
7	Calde Br	River Plate	do
8	Middleton Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
8	Paquassu Gr	Santos	Sundries
9	K. Karoly Aus	Southampton*	do
9	Nile Br	do	do
9	Prince Fr	Marselles	do
10	Yarmouth Br	Calvestor	Balast
10	Mons Br	Genoa	Sundries
11	Arsenal Il	do *	do
11	Salerno Gr	New York	Coffee
11	Porto Antero Br	Venice Al es	Balast
11	Vellada Br	Calvestor	do
12	Portugal Fr	Bordesux*	Sundries
12	Arno Br	Santos	do
12	Porto Antero Br	S. Joa.-da-Barna	Coffee
12	Las Palmas Il	New York	Sundries
12	Calif. Pt. Br	Genoa*	do
12	Las Palmas Il	New Orleans	Ballast
12	Blackfield Br	Calvestor	do
12	Niagara Br	do	do

Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Sept. 14th

Circulation	Public Funds	
200,000,000	Stock 4% currency (notes)	943,000 -- 943,500
100,000,000	Bonds of 1895	932,000 -- 944,000
124,635,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	1,250,000 -- 1,251,000
12,214,000	Gold Loan, 1888-90	1,500,000
24,676,000	Do do 1/2%	1,580,000
18,486,000	Do do 1884-90	350,000
1,757,000	State of Espirito Santo	
10,153,000	" Minas Geraes	
4,030,000	" Rio de Janeiro, 6%	
27,300,000	Empreitimo Municipal	160,000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
12,000,000\$	Comercial.....	200\$	\$100 -- July 96
12,000,000	Comercial, 2nd series.....	200	800 -- July 96
24,000,000	Conquistador	200	3,200 -- July 96
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2,000 -- July 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6,000 -- July 96
10,000,000	do 3rd series	100	3,000 -- July 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	10,000 -- July 96
10,000,000	República do Brasil	100	6,000 -- July 96
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3,000 -- July 96
2,000,000	Fazenda e Hypotecario	200	9,000 -- July 96
2,000,000	do 3rd series	100	4,500 -- July 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
4,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	100	—
1,000,000	Murici-Milho	200	—
1,000,000	Oeste do Brasil	75	—
1,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	74,000 -- 77,000
1,000,000	União Sorocabana-Lima	60	18,000

Capital	Mines	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Allianca	200\$	-- Aug. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	-- Aug. 96
1,000,000	Caneca	200	12,000 -- Aug. 96
1,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	12,000 -- Aug. 96
1,000,000	D. Isabel	200	4,000 -- Feb. 96
1,000,000	Industria Mineira	200	8,000 -- Mar. 96
1,000,000	Industria Pneumática	200	1,000 -- Mar. 96
1,000,000	Petroglófica	200	40,000 --
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	8,000 -- July 96
300,000	Santa Luzia	200	8,000 -- July 96

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, September 13th, 1896.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



Who does not care about health and safety? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we have many of these wonderful machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready dry, and containing an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper, and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of advantage:

1. They consume 80 less gas on account of the air pressure;

2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;

3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Also Agent for the

Diamond Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lighting-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

81, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for



Château Palugyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMAS L. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,
LIPTON'S Hams,
LIPTON'S Jams,
LIPTON'S Pickles,
LIPTON'S Groceries

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LANSON PÈRE & FILS

A RHEIMS

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Importer and Agent:

J. C. V. MENDES

Largo do Paço No. 1.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2800, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12500 and One dozen boxes for 20500.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

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Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Rio therapy).

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John Robertson & Son, Dundee,
Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.
Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale,
Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peek Frean & Co., London.
Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY
IS THE
MOUNTAIN DEW

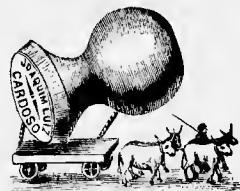
from

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & CO.
LEITH.

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further recommendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:
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34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

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or
INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS
and Offices for
Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.

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A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. COULON & CO.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a specialty of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden accesses of any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depôt, No. 72, Rua S Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the keytops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

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Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeograph on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickelated and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

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Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.,

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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Successor of GEORGE JANSON

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer

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Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and

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Orders executed within 24 hours.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make,

Samples may be seen at the

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Manufacturers of

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Packed in cases of 30 lbs. each, net weight.

Works: **ARDEER**, Ayrshire; **POLMONT**, Stirlingshire; Scotland.

Stocks of above goods, always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all working.

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Telephone No. 10.063

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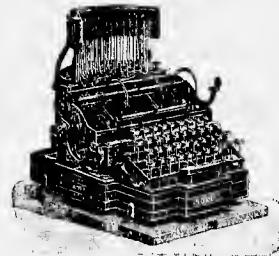
Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing fifteen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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Special Features:

Visible Writing,

Universal Keyboard,

Brief Carriage,

Perfect Alignment,

Strong, Compact and Reliable.

This is the only typewriter in which paper of any size can be used.

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THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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104, Wall Street.
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Steamships.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept 18		
Sept 22	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
Oct 23	Clyde	Cherbourg and Southampton, calling at Balaia, Peniche, Lisbon, and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

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Wordsworth, Hevelius, Leibnitz, Coleridge
and Galileo.
The steamer

"HEVELIUS"

calls
for
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
and
New York

Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers at moderate rates.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

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Wm. R. McNiven,
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For passages and other particulars apply to the Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & CO. Ltd.
58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Potosi..... Sept. 16th
Orca..... " 30th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

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S HAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.
Ionic about 9th Oct.

Considerable reduction in fares.

Particulars at the agency.

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TURNER & CO. and PAYSON: passengers may land at latitudes port.

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PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scars, Fresh Ulcers.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centas
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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
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" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd
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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
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Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3d. cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150\$000
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A nice Card containing 32 genuine Argentine postage stamps, all different kinds..... Rs. 45000

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A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of these neighboring countries, containing some rare ones, sold at..... Rs. 60000

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Kirker & Co., Belfast Gingerales, Champagne Cider &c.

Ackerman, Laurance & Co.,

Sparkling Saumer Wine.

H. & T. Dunningham's Bahia Cigars.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

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will sail for

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on the 20th inst.

Receives cargo at the Trapiche COSTEIRO
No. 56, Rua da Saude.

The Steamer
ITAPIAVA

with excellent accommodations for 1st and

3rd class passengers,

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas

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Saturday, 10th September at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the

Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saude 56, up to the

18th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of

sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

1st floor,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,

1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps

(trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

CHARLES HIUE